TO BE IN COURT

Green Declares He is Not Silenced By the Attack On

LONG TRIP IN SMALL BOAT

J. Gladstone, Pursued Relentlessly By Enemies, Had His House Burned.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.) Heth Tyler was not in the police court home on account of a dislocant shoulthe instance of Chief of Police H. M. Boush on information and belief to the Boush on information and belief to the iffect that Major B. Heth Tyler and Nathaniel T. Green had committed a breach of the peace on the streets. It was the expectation to have both of the men bound in bonds to preserve the peace. There were several attorneys in the court room prepared to assume the conduct of the case of Mr. Green on the charge of fighting, but it was ascertained that Major Tyler would not appear because of a lame shoulder, and the trial was continued until Tuesday There is a great deal of gossip and interest as to the case, all of the men engaged in the controversy, and the scandil which it causees, are new men here. All of them have come more or less recently from other parts of Virgina, and several of them are not very well known to the old resid its here. But they have united with the factions and have in that way got into politics. The fights will bring them into greater notice. The result of the police court trials will probably be a fine for one or both of the principals, Mr. Green and Major Tyler, and a peace bond for both, Mr. Green's face is still discolored and bruised as a result of the fight in the street yesterday morning, but he says he is not silenced as to the Jamestown Exposition fee obtained by the firm of Sale, Mann & Tyler. meet that Major S. Heth Tyler and

not silenced as to the Jamestown Exposition fee obtained by the firm of Sale, Mann & Tyler.

ADVENTUROUS VOYAGE.

Allen and Harry Long, from Schnectady, N. Y., arrived at Cape Henry at 3:30 this afternoon in a canvass-coveractor of them for the came of theen feet long. They were thirteen days out, having come down the New Jersey coast to Atlantic City and Philadiphia, and then through the Delaware River, and then came through the Delaware and Chesapeake Canal into Chesapeake Bay and Hampton Roads. They left their canoe at Cape Henry for a trip by land to Newport News.

RELENTLESS ENEMIES.

The store and dwelling house of J. Gladstone, at Pledmont Heights, was destroyed by fre last night, and Gladstone ind his family had a narrow escape, they retting out in their night clothes, everything else being burned.

The fire was the work of an incendary and is the culmination of many difficulties that Gladstone has had to contend with since he began business. Some time ago he was fired on by an unknown person and had a narrow escape, the hullet passing through his clothing. One night last week, while closing his store, Gladstone was set upon by a negro and badly beaten, his assailant using a beer bottle as a weapon.

FERRY STEAMER STOPPED.

ERRY STEAMER STOPPED. ferry steamer City of Portsmo; failed to comply with instruction pervising Inspector Oast related addition of necessary equipment

to the addition of necessary equipment for the safety of the passengers, orders were issued to-day to stop the vessel until the equipment is installed.

Should the ferry boat company attempt to run the steamer before compliance with the orders of the inspector, the company will be liable to a fine of \$500 for each attempt, and the license of the master will be revoked.

THE NEW LAW.

Twenty-Nine Democrats in Dickenson Lose Their Votes.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
OSBORN'S GAP, VA., July 29.—Deputy
Treasurer of Dickenson county Noah J.
Buchanan, in preparing a list of the
voters who had pald their poll taxes six
months prior to the election, as a prerequisite to voting, as provided for by
law, inadvertently left off the names of
tity-two voters of the Clintwood and anady voting precincts, who had so allfied. Duplicate lists were posted on a 15th and 17th days of June, 1905. Now,

have paid his capitation tax, but whose name is omitted from the certified list, may, after five days' written notice to the treasurer, apply to the Circuit Court of his county or Corporation Court of his city, or the judge thereof in vacation, to have the sume corrected and his name entered thereon, which application the court or judge shall hear and promptly decide."

court of judge of the Circuit Court of Dickenson county, in vacation, on the lith day of June, 1995, on the application of the treasurer, entered the following order, which was formally placed on the court order book:

"In vacation of Dickenson county Circuit Court: This June 18th, 1905.

"It appearing from a letter, which is hereby treated as a petition of the treasurer of Dickenson county, that in making out his list of the persons who had paid their capitation tax prior to the 6th day of May, 1905, that he, by mistake, falled

of May, 1905, that he, by mistake, falled to put on said list the names above men-tioned in said petition: It is therefore ordered that said treasurer correct his said list by adding said names to said "H. A. W. SKEEN,

"Judge of Dickenson County Circuit Court

Indies. The firmness with which those is martyrs of liberty supported their hard tot is wholly unexampled; for they preferred every kind of prosecution to serving on board the English mayy.

It will be noticed that the order says the names above mentioned," while there is not a name above the recorded order, nor anywhert else connected in any way with the order.

On July 18th twenty-three of the voters whose names had been left off the list made a motion through an attorney before Judge Skeen at Big Stone Gap to have their names placed on the treasurer's list, which motion was continued till July 18th, at a term of Circuit Court for Dickenson county, on which date the court entered an order directing that these names be placed on the list. The remainder of the fifty-two whose names had been left off the list served notice that they would make a like motion, but through mistake the notice of their intention was made returnable too late to be heard within the thirty days after the posting of the list.

Thus there are twenty-nine voters of the Clintwood precinct whose names are alot on the treasurer's list, and who, under the law, will not be entitled to yote at the coming election. By the way, they are all Democrats. The Republicans, haying been more vigilant, saved their gots.

TYLER NOT ABLE Are You Summer-Tired?

Listless, With No Appetite, No Ambition? Do You Feel that You Can Hardly Drag Yourself Around? Is Your Complexion Sallow? Are You Fagged Out When You Wake Up in the Morning?

Bummer days are filled with disease for most peo-ple. Germs of various disorders are in the air you breathe, the water you drink, the food you eat. All dectors agree that

DUFFY'S PURE

heart, enriches the blood, tones up and invigorates the whole muscular and nervous system. If you would keep healthy, strong and active, take allttle Duffy's Pure Mait Whiskey, before your meals, and put a teaspoonful in every goblet of water you drink, Prescribed by more than 10,000 physicians, and used exclusively in over 2,000 hospitals. Recognized by the government as a medicine. Sold by all druggists and dealers at \$1,00 per bottle. Look for the "Old Chemist" trade-mark. Medical booklet free upon request. Duffy Mait Whiskey Company, Rochester, N. Y.

STORY OF JOHN PAUL, WRITTEN BY HIMSELF.

Translation of French Manuscript Left by Great Sea Fighter, Whose Remains are Now at Annapolis.

wided with commilitary stores for America.

The First Salute.

The First Salute.

I reached the bay, February 12th, 17.8. and sent to the demand of the admiral if he would return my salute; and this compliment was immediately agreed to by that brave officer, although neither he nor I knew at that period, that a treaty of alliance had been signed between Fraue and America sevan days before. This was the first salure secreted by the American flag from any power, and occasioned much dispate in the English Parliament.

I now set sall from the English Parliament.

On the Contruct, I anchored at Cammaret, where I was detained by contrary winds until the French Ambassador at the Court of St. James had announced the treaty lately concluded between his most Christian Majesty and the United States.

On this I immediately salled into Brest waters and saluted the court D'Orvilliers, who returned the salute and received me with all the honors due an admiral, on board his flagship La Bretange. In the month of February, 1776, the Parliament of England had authorized King George III. to treat all the Americans taken at sea, with arms if their hands, as traitors, pirates and felons; this more than any other circumstances, rendered me the declared enemy of Great Britain, From the very commencement of the war an exchange of prisoners had taken place beclared enemy of Great Britain. From the very commencement of the war an exchange of prisoners had taken place between General Washington and the commander of the enemy's army. Notwithstanding the haughty conduct of Great Britain, she was obliged to submit to this arrangement, and to consider the American soldiers as prisoners of war. It was, however, an atroclous crime to act against her by sea; and England, on this occasion, perpetuated anew all the cruelties on American which she had lavished on Scotland in 1735. A feroclous and vindictive people would have rejoiced to have seen the American sailors cut down from the gibbet while yet allve, their breast seen the American saints cut where seen the gibbet while yet alive, their breast opened with a knife, and yet their palpitating heart thrown into the flamest If they did not dare to attempt this, they, however, shut up a number of citizens of the United States in the English prisons during five whole years, where they suffered all the horrors proceeding from cold, hunger and all sort of maitrentment. Some of these unfortunates were sold on the coast of Africa, while others were transported to the West Indies. The firmness with which these martyrs of liberty supported their hard lot is wholly unexampled; for they preferred every kind of prosecution to serving on board the English navy.

Descent On English Ports. the gibbet while yet alive, their

In the month of January 1778. I repaired to Paris, to make the necessary arrangements with the American ministers, relative to the equipment of the Indienne; but, as the recent intelligence relative to the capture of Burgoyne had determined the court to recognize the independence of America by means of treaty of alliance, and as the English embassador at the Hague, in consequence of obtaining possession of the papers of an American agent, found that the Indienne was the property of the Congress, I acquiesced in the opinion of the American minister; and, it was his determination to cede the property to his Most Christian Majesty, this being the most likely method of preserving the property.

I then returned on board the Ranger, and as I had received information from America, relative to the force and station of the English fleet in that quarter, I immediately transmitted a letter to Mr. Deane, one of the American ministers at Paris, communicating a plan of an expedition with a squadron of ten sails of the line, a few frigates, and a small body of land forces, with a view of completely destroying the enemy's constitution of the Smalls of the line, a few frigates, and a small body of land forces, with a view of completely destroying the enemy's constitution of the property of the sails of the line, a few frigates, and a stand body of land forces, with a view of completely destroying the enemy's large and more than the recent of the constitution of the sails of the line, a few frigates, and a stand body of land forces, with a view of completely destroying the enemy's large and more many leutenants. They were perity are gained to calculate the constitution of the constitution of the constitution of the constitution of the sails of the line at the constitution of the constitution o weather, having become more factorized and forces, with a view destroying the enemy's detring against the United cheme was not adopted late, and then, of course, activable. It is project, however, greatly alarmed my lieutenants. They were poor, late, and then, of course, activable. It is project, however, greatly alarmed my lieutenants. They were poor, we meet was lying at anchor, if the line, a few frigates than timent, which he was its protection to the west-insterre. M. de la Fayette his fleet, which was prothing, ammualtion, and for America.

First Salute.

them.

To effect this, it was necessary to land about midnight, with a party of determined men, and seize on a fort and battery, which defended the port. My two lieutenants, being adverse to the enterprise, and yet being unwilling to ascover their true motives, feigned illness. On this 1 determined to take the command in person, and with much diffimand in person, and with much diffi-culty prevailed on thirty volunteers to

Landing Effected.

Landing Effected.

With this handful of men, and two small boats, I quitted the Ranger at II o'clock at night, and rowed towards the harbor, but it being farther off than we imagined, and the tide against us, day broke before we had effected a landing. I now sent the smallest of the boats toward the northern side of the harbor to set fire to the vessels, while I myself, with the other to the south to take possession of the fort and battery, the first, which was taken by assault, I, myself, being the first to enter it through one of the embrasures. We then naited up the thirty-six cannon mounted on batterless, and advanced towards the south, with a view of burning all the speaks when to my infinite astonish.

without having done anything.
On this, I deemed it best to unite my forces, with a view of effecting at least, some part of our enterprises. In short, we set fire to some of the vessels, and legan to communicate; but, as it was not so 'clock in the morning, and the inhabitants began to approach near us in crowds, I could no longer defer my retreat which was in good order. On my return on board the Ranger, the wind being favorable, I set sail for the coast of Scotland. It was my intention to take being favorable, I set sail for the conse-of Sectiond. It was my intention to take the Earl of Seikirk prisoner and detain his lordship as hostage in conformity to the project already mentioned. It was with that view about noon that same day, I landed on that noble man a estate, with two officers and a few men in the course of my progress, I fell in with some of the inhabitants, who, taking me for an Englishman, observed that Lord Seikirk was then in London, but that her ladyship and some ladies were

in the castle.
On this 1 determined to return; On this I determined to return; at such moderate company was not conformable to the wishes of my people, who were disposed to pilinge, burn and destroy everything in imitation of the conduct of the English toward the Americans. Although I was not disposed to copy such horrid proceedings, more especially when a lady was in question, it was yet necessary to recur to such means as would satisfy their cupidity and at the same cessary to recur to such means as would satisfy their cupidity and at the same time provide for Lady Selkirk's sately. It immediately appeared to me to be the most proper mode to give orders to the officers to repair to the castle with the men, who were to remain on the outside armed, while they themselves entered alone. They were then instructed to ented and demand the family plate, in a polite manner, accepting whatever was offered them, and then return without making any further inquiries, or attempting to search for more.

return to Carrickfergus, to attack the Drake in open day; but the licutenants were averse to the project, and the crew of the Ranger became so mutinous that I ran no small risk of being either killed or thrown overboard into the sea; and but two days before I was on the point of being abandoned and left ashore at Whitehaven.

In the meantime the capiain of the Drake sloop-of-war having been informed of cur descent at Whitehaven, prepared to sitack us, and while everything was getting ready, he dispatched an officer on board his boat, with a spy-glass, in order to reconnolire the Ranger. On this I immediately marked my guns, kept my men out of sight, and disguised the vessel in such a manner as to reaemble a merchantman. In consequence of this the crew of the boat were deceived and taken. This trifling effect produced the effect of enchantment on my sailors, who were no longer averse from giving battle. The Drake having fired some cannon to recall her boat, holsted her anchor, came out attended by a number of yachts and pleasure boats, with ladies and gentlemen on board; but, when the engagement became serious, they thought proper to draw back to a respectful distance.

No sconer did the enemy make his appearance than I lay to, determined not to engage until she came within pistol shot. The engagement was accordingly sustained with great vivacity on both sides during an hour and five minutes, was lowered and I took possession of her. I regreted greatly the death of these great and brave men, and committed them to the ocean with all honors due their valor. I at the same time dismissed the six fishermen whom I have mentioned, whose loss I repaired and whose services I recompensed out of my own purse.

The Drake was greatly damaged in her masts and tackling and lost forty men

whose services I recompensed out of my own purse.

The Drake was greatly damaged in her masts and tackling and lost forty men either killed or wounded during the action. I had also taken several other prizes; but, as my compliment of men had only amounted to 423, I retained no more of them than two, which arrived safely at Brest, where I myself anchored with the Ranger and Drake on the 7th of May, after an absence of twenty-eight days, during which I had taken upward of 200 prisoners. This expedition was of great disservice to Great Britain, as she was not only obliged to fortify her ports, but also to permit the arming of the Irish volunteers, as Lord Mountmorts demonstrated in a speech of Parlament.

arming of the Irish volunteers, as Lord Mountmorris demonstrated in a speech on Parliament.

At that time I had been obliged to let the people take Lady Silkirk's plate; I determined to redeem it out of my own funds the moment it should be sold and restore it to the family. Accordingly, on my arrival at Brest, I instantly dispatched a most pathetic letter to her ladyship, in which I detailed the motives of my expedition, and the cruel necessity I was under in consequence of the English in America, to inflict the punishment of retailation. This was sent out to the Postmaster-General that it might be shown to the King of England and his ministers, and the court of St. James was at length obliged to renounce the sanguinary act of its Parliament and exchange them for Americans, whom they cal Itraitors, pirates and felons against the prisoners of War, whom I had taken and earried to France.

During the course of the war I found it impossible to restore the plate belonging to the Selkirk family. I, however, purchased it at a great price, and at length found means to send it by land from I'Orient to Calais by means of M. de Calonne, who thansmitted me a very flattering letter on the occasion. In short, I received a very flattering letter

flattering letter on the occasion. In short, I received a very flattering letter from the Earl of Selkirk, acknowledging he receipt of it. (To Be Continued.)

RICHMOND'S SENSATION.

What Out-of-Town Papers Think

of Primary and Grand Jury. The State papers are having their say about what they are pleased to term Richmond's latest sensation—that is to say, the recent Democratic primary and the grand jury's investigation of the

same. Below are some of the comments

Enforce the Law The Newport News Press quotes Washington Post's article, and says:

So far as we can see, there is nothing in the provision to handleap a fair and honorable aspirant, for any office in the gift of the Virginia people. No provision is made for bands to whoop up the crowds, but aside from that interfered them every legitimate means significant item every legitimate means of influencing voters is excepted from the operation of the law, and we dissent from the view adopted by our Wash-

jury in Richmond, whose report shows beyond doubt that there was crooked work in the last primary, will be gentle hint to all election thieves, whether gentle hint to all election thieves, whether of high or low degree, that it is time for them to get out of business. If the evidence sustains the charges in the indictments, we trust that there will be no squeamishness about inflicting an appropriate penalty upon those who have knowingly and deliberately violated the

A Warning From Norfolk.

Democrats of the State generally be shocked by the revelations, made the grand jury investigating the fore the grand jury investigating the conduct of the recent primaries in Richmond. It had been confidently supposed that with the purification of the electorate fraud in primaries and elections would cease. It was widely proclaimed that a new era had dawned in the politics of Virginia and that henceforth eyery Democrat would have a fair show in the primaries and every Republican a square deal in the general election.

This pledse was in the main accepted by the people of the State in good faith. The political wisdom of such a policy

The political wisdom of such a policy was obvious. The people of both parties were tired of crookedness and ballotwere lired of crookenless and ballot-tampering. They wanted an open light and a fair fight. And on top of this comes the astounding and discouraging assertion that in the recent Democratic primaries in Richmond the nomination to any office could have been bough for to any office could have been bought to any offi

J. B. Mosby & Co. J. B. Mosby & Co.

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A SENSATIONAL AND EXTRAORDINARY CUT IN HALF PRICE SALE

A feast of bargains for late shoppers. Everything is new, fresh and just such stuffs as your immediate wants would demand. Of course, assortments are not as great as they were a few weeks ago, but what's here is of the wanted kinds, and marked at half prices.

Organdy Raye, fine, sheer and light weight, new, stylish and very effective patterns and colorings, were 10c, now

Peinted Jeish Dimities, fine and slicer, neat and dainty patterns and colorings, were 25c, now. . . .

Printed Organdies, the finest

Linea Voiles, very useful, all colorings, were 35c and 39c, now Mohair Lustre, very serviceable,

goods made, rich and stylish, were

all colors, were 25c, now Linen Suitings, plain and striped, all colors, were 20c, now

asks, very effective patterns, were 25c, 35c and 39c, now

Remnants of Wash and White Goods, in good, useful

Remnants of Ginghams and all kinds of Cotton Goods

Six Special Bargains \$29.50 to \$35,00 New and Stylish Sults of fancy volles, mohairs, shepherd's checks and serges, Monday special, \$4.98 Ladies' and Misses' Skirts, Monday.......\$1,98

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Neat and dainty patterns, 8 1-3c, 10c and 121/2c ones,

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washing. The fearless and impartial enforcement of the law—that is the remedy or less contaminate the politics of all cities; but when circumstances so dictites; but when circumstances so dictites; but when circumstances so dictites; but when circumstances and washings and wash

Surely we have arrived at a time when wholesale bribery in primaries and general elections in the State of Virginia should be eliminated. Leaving out the negro, who is no longer a factor, we are a homogeneous people. We are not troubled with an allen riff-raff as are so many of the Northern States. Has the capper really rooted so deeply that

The indictment of Alfred B. Williams, of the Richmond News Leader, for violation of the Barksdale pure election law, puts that gentleman in a peculiar position. Always outspoken, earnest and sincere, he has been an unfailing advocate of purity in Virginia elections and sup-Always outspoken, earnest and sincerche has been an unfalling advocate of purity in Virginia elections and supporter of the Barksdale law. There seems to be no question that he has violated the letter of the law, for the section says plainly that "no person shall expend, pay, promise, loan or become pecuniarily liable in any way for any money or other valuable thing in behalf of any candidate for office at any election, primary or nominating convention held in this Commonwealth." Mr. Williams bought no votes, and when he put up the cash to secure the nomination of Colonel George Wayne Anderson it was not with the intention of purchasing anybody's vote, but merely to secure the inclinence of a man who was supposed to have political following. Mr. Williams still supports the law, but says editorially that it should not be rigidly enforced, as it contains absurdities which could be construed to "forbid the hiring of a band to play at a political meeting, and would subject the campalgn committee of both, parties to indictment for employing campaign speakers or paying their traveling expenses."

We disagree. If the law is good, it should be enforced rigidly, if it is bad or ridiculous, it should be repealed.—Bristol Herald.

Met It Like a Man.

Met It Like a Man.

The Indictment by a grand jury in Richmond of Mr. A. B. Williams, editor of the News Leader, for an alleged violation of the Barksdale pure election has is a matter of too much general interest to be ignored, though it is an affair in regard to which only the most cautious comments can be made. It is now in the courts, where, of course, the merits of the case will be determined. Mr. Williams has been an earnest advocate of clean elections and irreproachable honesty in all departments of the government. He does not feel that in his practice he has failed to live up to his precepts, which have always been in the interest of high methods. He resorts to no concealment in regard to what he did, but makes a frank, many statement of the whole transaction. He gave his personal check for \$25 to a man as compensation for special work for a friend whose success at the poils he desired to promote. He did this without the Rnowledge of the friend whom he was seeking to aid. The hanguage of the Barksdale law is very sweeping and seems to condemn such a use of money in an election. However, Mr. Williams appears not to have thought of his act as being unlawful, or as involving any impropriety. The Barksdale law prohibits the use of money by any candidate or his friends; but it is understood, of course, that there are certain legitimate expenses. This fact is recognized and on this point the courts will have to consurue the law and determine what manner of expenditure in an election is proper and what is contrary to law. Mr. Williams is acting in an admirable manner, and, let the outcome be what it may, nobody can suspect him of a bad motive. He still stands for clean methods, and, if he has fallen into error, he is obviously willing to meet the difficulty like a man and take his medicine.—Danville Register.

tated, it unhesitatingly actions highest and most influential and presumably the purest political influences within the range of its jurisdiction. This fact is of encouraging significance. It is of every man, no matter how should be eliminated. Leaving out the negro, who is no longer a factor, we are a homogeneous people. We are not troubled with an allen rift-raff as are so many of the Northern States. Has the cancer really rooted so deeply that Democrats cannot be fair to one another?

It may be taken as tertain that if the example set in the Richmond primaries is followed in the State primaries, thousands of Democrats will quit the party in disgust.—Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.

Mr. Williams and the Law.

The indictment of Alfred B. Williams of the Richmond News Leader, for violation of the Barksdale pure election law, puts that gentleman in a peculiar position. Always outspoken, earnest and sincerc. investigation, and stand ready to accept uncomplainingly the consequences thereof." This position is altogether ad-mirable; it is spoken like a man, and, more than all else, it is worthy of the brilliant, fearless and scrupulously honorbrilliant, fearless and scrupulously nonor-nable gentleman who presides over the affairs and directs the thought of the Richmond News Leader. In addition to this, Mr. Williams pleads that no shelter be given him, under an abuse of the Barksdale law, or by reason of any mani-fest weakness in that statute.

still | a technical violation of the law. There The main features thereof are admitted; and the province of the grand jury was simply to apply the law to the incident.—Roanoke Times.

Bad As Philadelphia.

Bad As Philadelphia.

Virginians have been accustomed with a the debauchery of the ballot in certain sections of the State because many feel it was fixe only possible way to preserve the rule of white men. The megro is practically out of polities to day and no shadow of an excuse can be offered for fraud at the polis. It was thought that the factions of the dominant party would at least be fair in their dealings with each other, but instead of a "figure deal" we find a condition of affairs in Richmond that would put even Philadelphia politicals to the blush. Is it that the machine element in the Domocratic party has become so accustomed to practice fraud at the polis that it cannot cease from its notarious practice? Monroe Ward stands as an indictment against the Domocratic election officials of Richmond. We have been accustomed to speak of the corriection that its state of affairs is to free institutions. We have been told that it is due to the tremendous influx of foreism voters of recent years. In Richmonds we have the Anglo-Snavo voters, the race that made this country what it is, and yet among themselves they practice erimes against the very liberties of the people that are startling in the extreme. This evil must be taken in hand at once. The question now is, not as to what faction shall triumph at the polis, but whether the people of the State are to have a Republican form of government or whether a handful of unscriptions or while the an ame the conficulation of this Commonwealth. The time for calling things by their right name has come. Everything that good citizens value is at stake, will the authorities of Richmond rise to the occasion? Will its citizens have the courage and the patriotism to discover and prosecute these trailors to the liberties of the people of this State?—Fredricksburg Journal.

Amendment Called For,

the officers to repair to the castle, with the officers to remain on the outside armed, while they themselves entered alone. They were then instructed to ented and demand the family plate, in a polite manner, accepting whatever was offered them, and then return without making any further inquiries, or attempting to search for more.

I was punctually obeyed; the plate was cellvered. Lady Solkirk observed herself to the officers that she was exceedingly sensible of my moderation; she eyen intimated a wish to repair to the officers will have been adopted the origination of the merital to the complete of the plate was cellvered. Indeed, the complete of the members, Mr. Wickham, we believe that the manner and let the officers that she was exceeding the plate was punctually obeyed; the plate was cellvered. Lady Solkirk observed herself to the officers that she was exceedingly worthy for note. One is that the Richmond grand proposed it will have to be stopped in white the officers would not allow her ladyship to take so much trouble.

Capture of Drake,

Next day, April 4. Wis, I prepared to

We shall await the outcome of Editor Williams's situation with undisguised inthe comment which has arisen, a sensible election law will be placed upon the statute books.-Charlottesville Progre

To Stand the Test.